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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XVIII.—No. 141

AMUSEMENTS—TODAY AND TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery—INFORMANT—D. VERTUE—LA STUPIDE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—JACK CARD—TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

MUSICALS—THE CHINESE COMPANY.

JURON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—UNCLE PAT'S CASE—IT'S THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—TERRIBLE BOYERS—DONNET'S MONKEY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE BENT DAY—AMOROUS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—THE KING AND THE DUNSTON—LADIES' NIGHT—JACK SHEPHERD.

AMERICAN MUSICAL—In the Afternoon—DOMESTIC SECOND—PARIS IN 1793.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHELINDA—MADONNA'S OPERA TRUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHELINDA MINSTREL.

MADISON AVENUE—Afternoon and Evening—FRANCOIS—THE COLONIAL HIPPODROME.

CIRCUS, 27 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORAMA, 126 Broadway—BARNARD'S PANTOMIME OF THE HOLY LAND.

MELIER'S SOIREE MYSTERIEUSE, 529 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN HALL—PROF. ANDERSON.

THIS EVENING.

CASINO GARDEN—SACRED CONVENT.

New York, Sunday, May 29, 1853.

THE NEWS.

By telegraph from New Orleans, we learn that the steamship Union States and Falcon had arrived there, with thirteen days' later advice from California. Our sympathy of the news is rather meagre, owing, probably, to the fact that there was nothing of special importance stirring in the Golden State. However, the steamship Crescent City is reported to have left Aspinwall for this port on the evening of the 14th inst. The Georgia sailed on the evening following, with two hundred passengers, and over two and a quarter millions in gold dust. The former vessel will probably arrive this evening or early to-morrow, and place us in possession of full details of the intelligence from all parts of the Pacific coast. The accounts from the mining and agricultural districts of California, are still highly favorable, but trade was generally dull, and, with the exception of flour, which was rather firmer, prices for most articles were depressed. According to the reports there was but little prospect of improvement in either breadstuffs or provisions. Indeed, how could it be otherwise? Thousands of the stalwart men who found their way into California since the first announcement of the golden discoveries, have, within the last year or two, turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and numerous others are continually following their example. A large portion of the land may be classed among the richest on the face of the globe, and experience has taught them that it is far more easy and profitable to till it, than to dig it for the ore it contains; besides, the husbandman's profits are certain, while those of the miner are not. Should these hardy men continue to devote their labor to the raising of grain and live stock at the rate they have lately begun, it will not be many years before we shall find them shipping immense quantities of breadstuffs and provisions from, instead of into, the State.

We learn that the San Francisco Grand Jury had ignored the bill for manslaughter against Captain Sampson, of the ill-fated steamer Independence. They are, however, reported to have declared that, had they the power, they would indict the owners of the line for the unjustifiable negligence which had caused the death of over one hundred persons. It would thus appear that the judiciary are unable to do anything in cases of the kind; and upon the occasion of another catastrophe, judging from the excitement produced by the recent disasters and the past impious conduct of a portion of the inhabitants of California, it will not be surprising to hear they have taken the law into their own hands, and administered justice in accordance with the code of Judge Lynch. Let us hope that they may never again have an opportunity to resort to any such barbarous measure.

The California politicians seem to be remarkably quiet at present. The State Senate had indefinitely postponed the bill for the extension of the city front. Two or three fires had recently occurred in San Francisco, but were speedily extinguished. Fortunately for the place, it now contains a large number of old and experienced New York firemen.

The telegraphic news from Washington, this morning, is very interesting. Our special correspondent writes that several of the foreign appointments are still under consideration, although the contrary was supposed to have been the case. There appears to be trouble about them among the members of the Cabinet, who are said to have been in session at the White House nearly all of yesterday. It is intimated that the difficulty about coming to a proper understanding with regard to the men who shall represent us abroad, may yet lead to a reformation of the entire list. Various changes and combinations, it is understood, will remain as they are for some time longer. Governor Seymour, of Conn., will get the mission to Russia, and Peter J. Vroom, of New Jersey, to Berlin, but who will go to France is still in doubt. Nothing more is said concerning the prospects of John Van Buren. The Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands will be Lieut. Gov. Leake, of Va. By the way, on reference to our despatch it will be observed that the Old Dominion, as usual, is looking out for her share of the spoils. General Sam Melary, who some weeks ago retired from the editorship of the *Old Statesman*, is going to Chili, and Gov. Treadwell, of Tenn., to Brazil. The above appointments are represented as "fixed facts." The rest will, it is thought, be made known about Tuesday next.

At ten o'clock last night the jury in the Gardner case were still locked up. They were reported to stand nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

From Annapolis, Md., we learn that the bill incorporating the Baltimore and Liverpool Steamship Company, with a capital of one million of dollars, passed the Senate of that State yesterday. This looks as though the Southerners were really in earnest in their endeavors to free themselves as much as possible from dependence upon the Northern cities. Success to them. New York, the emporium of the Western World, will gain instead of lose by their enterprise. Everything of the kind assists in developing our country's vast resources.

It is reported that the ship *Quebec*, which left New Orleans for this port on Thursday, was sunk near day by coming in collision with the steamship *United States*.

The report of the City Inspector for the week ending May 21, represents the number of deaths during that period at 364, which is a decrease of 17 on the

mortality of the previous week. Of these, 61 were men, 65 women, 166 boys, and 72 girls. The number of deaths caused by consumption was 48, by convulsions 30, by small-pox 12, by marasmus 10, by inflammation of the lungs 12, by congestion of the brain 9, and by dropsy in the head 11. No less than nine persons were drowned during the week, and one was poisoned. Three deaths occurred from malformation, and there were eight cases of premature birth. The deaths among children under ten years of age numbered 169, or more than one-half the total mortality.

The policemen, Kennedy and Smith, convicted in April last of burglary in the third degree, were sentenced in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, each of them to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the period of two years and two months. The prisoners looked very well, and Kennedy delivered a short but very neat speech on the occasion. For a full report of the proceedings we would refer our readers to another column.

To-day's inside pages contain lengthy and very interesting letters from our correspondents in Albany, Boston, Groton and Pepperell, Mass., Hartford, and Paris; a very instructive and entertaining paper by Dr. Ray upon the past and present condition and future prospects of the Sandwich Islands, including the character of the country and social condition of the people; Curious History of the Parisian Newspaper Press; Financial, Commercial, Theatrical, and Miscellaneous News, &c.

The Whig Party and its Future Prospects.

Anti-Slavery—The Union Question—The Democratic Harbinger—The Administration.

With the setting of the sun on the fatal day of the last Presidential election the late national whig party ceased to exist. It went down with the sun, never to rise again. It may come up in some new shape, but never again upon the platform of the gallant Harry Clay. In deserting him to follow the will-o'-the-wisp of military glory its first disastrous political blunder was committed. In still pursuing the delusive glitter of warlike chieftains, fresh from victorious battles, to the repudiation of all distinctive principles of public policy, it was hopelessly crippled; but it was only in the last desperate resort of an unholy alliance with W. H. Seward and his anti-slavery adherents that it was utterly destroyed. With the experience of overwhelming triumphs without profit, and of defeats without number, it had still the discretion of breasting a final overthrow without dishonor. But in purchasing the support of the mercenaries of abolitionism by the sacrifice of its nationality, the once proud and high-toned whig party went down, disgraced, demoralized, and utterly broken to pieces, never again upon its demolished national platform, to take the field.

How and upon what basis its scattered fragments can be organized into a homogeneous mass will within the three years ensuing be determined. It is manifest that neither the Webster men, nor the Union men of the South, nor the Fillmore men of New York, will ever again, upon any probable conjuncture of events, fraternize with that active branch of the late whig organization which supported Gen. Scott while it spat upon and repudiated his Baltimore platform. The national wing of the party, more deeply aggrieved at Gen. Scott's defeat, are somewhat disposed to a reconciliation; but the Seward branch have a question of treachery yet to settle with their Union loving brethren, and upon this issue have declared that their late party associations are dissolved, and that future contingencies alone must decide the part which the great Northern agitator and his allies are to play in the next grand game for the Presidency.

The leading organ of Seward and company is already industriously looking up the materials for their new platform. Hostility to Southern slavery, and war to the last against slavery extension are boldly pronounced available principles. The Maine liquor law, however, bids fair to be made next in importance to the corner-stone of the new nostrum creed for the slavery-hating and temperance-loving whigs of the North and West. The chinks may be filled up with land reform, free farms, free rents, socialism, woman's rights, amalgamation, and such other scraps and bits of financial clap-trap as may catch a few straggling outsiders here and there. It may also happen should the administration of General Pierce arise itself against the Pacific Railroad upon Senator Weller's hair-splitting abstraction of its unconstitutionality, that Mr. Seward and his party may seize hold of that question and make it an issue before the people. In any event, for all the signs of the times, it is apparent that the Seward party are clearing the track with the view of taking the field in 1856 with a Northern ticket against the South, and upon such a schedule of anti-slavery, free soil, land reform, temperance, and internal improvements, and with such a liberal mixture of the more fanciful, superstitious and monstrous fables of the day, as will absorb all the loose political religious, and infidel elements north of Mason and Dixon's line. As far as the future may be conjectured from present indications, we may anticipate the reconstruction of the Seward party in 1856 upon some comprehensive schedule, casting aside entirely all overtures and all principles calculated to revive again the whig party upon a national platform including the North and the South. Briefly, the design of Seward and his allies appears to be the organization for '56 of an imposing, overshadowing Northern party, repudiating all past, present or future affiliations with any Union party, whig or democratic—such an organization as will be best adapted to rally the strength of the North against the weakness of the South in the next ensuing Presidential election.

What, then, will be the line of action adopted by the Union whigs of the North and the South—the silver grays, the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee, the Fillmore men, the Webster men, and all the compromise men who supported Scott because of his Baltimore platform and not the platform because of General Scott's nomination? They are all adrift as yet, like the fragments of a ship destroyed floating about upon the waves. Can they set up an independent ticket of their own? Against the democratic party, upon a broad constitutional Union platform, it would be "Lore's labor lost." The aggregate strength of the Union whigs would be run up in the scattering votes of the several States.

There may, however, be an opportunity—It is even now dimly foreshadowed—for a powerful re-organization of the Union whigs in 1856. Should this administration fail to redeem the expectations of the Union democrats—should the appointments of General Pierce and his cabinet, and his foreign and domestic policy, combine to alienate the Cass branch, or the hardshells of the democratic party, there may arise the occasion for a junction of the democratic hardshells with the Union whigs upon an original, emphatic, Union platform, adapted upon general principles to the full measure of the

progressive spirit of the age. Whether General Pierce shall or shall not be the regular democratic nominee for 1856, it is supposed that the influence of his administration will be sufficient to command the nomination of some man as its representative. Possibly, as such representative, it may happen to be unsatisfactory to the hardshells; and in such a contingency how easy the fusion of the Union whigs and Union hardshell democrats, upon some such ticket as this—

INDEPENDENT UNION TICKET.

For President—Edward Everett, of Mass.

For Vice President—Howell Cobb, of Ga.

There was some considerable talk in 1851-'52 concerning a report that Mr. Clay had approved the idea of the nomination of Gen. Cass, simply as the representative of the compromise Union party. Some such combined Union ticket may yet be available for 1856. Everything depends upon the administration of General Pierce. He may make his re-election as easy as was that of James Monroe, or as difficult as the case of Martin Van Buren. He may have but one great party in the field, and that party his own, or he may break up all existing party lines, and bring about a scrub-race for the succession. The game is in his hands.

Never has a President of the United States held within his hands so many elements for a brilliant administration. If there are many embarrassing foreign questions to be settled, public opinion has indicated his policy, and Congress stands prepared to back him. His election, with the same emphasis has marked out his domestic course of action. We shall wait, not without confidence, but not without anxiety, the progress of events. There will be comparatively smooth sailing till the meeting of Congress, but then there may be some trouble. The Union whigs are watching the Seward party, and the democratic hardshells, are watching the administration, and we shall watch them all.

MODERN ITALY AND ANTIQUE CHINA.—One of the greatest beauties of this free republican society of ours is that it draws together the heterogeneous varieties of the human race from all quarters of the globe, and amalgamates the most negative elements into an *olimpic* of the most delicious quality.

At one time we are equally amused, excited and humbugged by the simultaneous advent of half a dozen of the revolutionary celebrities of the Old World. Now Kosuth and Kinkel divide the sympathies of the nation in favor of Hungarian or German nationality; and when they have run their American race, and replenished their coffers to their complete satisfaction, off they go—one to set up a larger brewery at Southampton, and the other to engage in the congenial occupation of manufacturing squibs and fire rockets at Rotherhithe.

Anon comes a young woman of Bavaria, and between her *pronouncements* and her hotel battles, and her prouetting on the stage, keeps the metropolis in a state of the greatest fun and excitement for some weeks, extinguishes Kosuth and Kinkel, and all but exterminates her hereditary enemies, the Jesuits. She in turn vacates the stage, and immediately young Italy is represented in the person of her impetuous, reverend and warlike champion, the *Padre Gavazzi*, who finishes what she commenced, gives the *coup de grace* to the followers of Loyola, and pockets a very considerable little sum by the operation.

Then, when the novelty of the belligerent priest is worn off, and when all the little peccadilloes of Popes and Cardinals, and Archbishops and Jesuits are duly shown up, and even the story about Saint Christopher's hippopotamus tooth is no longer able to tickle the ever varying fancy of the community, what new novelty do we import? For the time being all the availabilities of Europe are well exhausted, and so the resources of the Flowery Kingdom of China are drawn upon to supply the New York appetite for something new, and half a hundred of the Celestial sons of Confucius are immediately seen displaying their elegant proportions in Broadway, and—perhaps in imitation of what was done in the olden times, when the sons of God made love to the daughters of men—these subjects of the brother of the sun descend, during the day, to look with admiration on the natural and artificial beauties of our fashionable thoroughfare, and in the evening to give us outside barbarians some idea of the refinement, musical taste, and histrionic talents enjoyed by the two or three hundred millions of individuals who go to make up the population of the Celestial empire.

But the present feverish demand for excitement and novelty, even these Chinese geniuses could hardly satisfy. We of New York want above all, to be amused and edified by political religious, and revolutionary squabbles; and so the Sardinian Majesty, Victor Emmanuel most graciously supplies us with some hundred Lombardian exiles, who are immediately seized upon by kindred spirits in this great *refugium peccatorum*, and organized into a body to protest against the treatment experienced by them on board the *San Giovanni*. The poor fellows were forced, it seems, to eat of the same dish and drink of the same cup as that which His Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects partook of on the voyage. And surely that was enough to excite the ire of young Italy, and provoke the outburst of indignation which the newspapers have chronicled.

But other complications occurred, and an exile who ventured to propound some important questions to a boat's crew of the *corvette*, was seized upon by the subjects of Emmanuel, and accompanied with a suit of irons on board, until released by the commander. But of this illegal kidnapping and imprisonment, we are going to be regaled with a criminal prosecution against the loyal mariners. Young Italy *versus* Old Italy, will constitute a most interesting case, which will probably supply us with excitement until the arrival of Lord Elginmere and the English Commissioners to the New York Crystal Palace, at which time we have no doubt, the present discordant Italian elements will have amalgamated with the Chinese into a most delightful and homogeneous compound—*Vive la republique!*

FRENCH JOURNALISM.—The glorious uncertainty of newspaper enterprises in the French capital is well illustrated by an article which we give to-day, in another portion of our columns, in which is very graphically sketched the history of the present journals of Paris. Each revolution in turn extinguished some journals, and gave birth to others—elevated this one and depressed that. But the beauty of it was, that what one political revolution effected in the newspaper line, the next as certainly undid, and he who was exalted to-day was abased to-morrow. Read the article, and then say who'd be an editor in the French metropolis!

Often sold to the extent of 20,000 sales, at prices which favored buyers. Other branches of trade were without animation, and closed with a dull aspect. The ship *Paisford*, of New Bedford, reported by telegraph to have gone ashore near San Francisco, and been lost. The ship *Quebec*, of the same port, was reported to have been lost in the Mississippi, with the steamer *Union*, was valued at about \$12,000, and her cargo, consisting of cotton and assorted articles of produce, at about \$50,000, \$60,000 more, both chiefly insured in this city. The ship *Howard*, of 450 tons, was sold on Saturday, by Messrs. Foster & Stephenson, to Messrs. Thompson & Hunter, and Capt. Soule—the latter to command her. The terms were private. The bark *Elvira* Harbeck, from San Francisco January 18th, via Rio April 12th, arrived on Saturday, with 4,400 bags of rice, which will increase the stock in this market. There was considerable anxiety manifested to obtain additional news from California. Some apprehensions were manifested regarding the report of increased mortality there, and it was difficult to surmise the cause unless some epidemic had appeared. The only news received of a favorable character, were the reports from the mining districts regarding the yield of gold.

It was stated by a gentleman on "change," that the Crystal Palace was sufficiently advanced to justify the commencement of the removal of the goods, of certain heavy kinds, to its new place, from the lower end of the city. The Palace (or glass house), being recognized as a bonded warehouse it was supposed that the directors would have to make arrangements with the government for the safe-keeping of the goods. Merchants had taken no great interest in the Palace, and differences of opinion prevailed with regard to its character and prospects. The design was a laudable one, and if properly carried out, would prove both useful and creditable to the country. Some thought the location had been very judiciously chosen; and that its situation was favored by the close proximity of wooden building houses. It was hoped, however, that every allowance would be made for the difficulties encountered in a new enterprise, and that the best results might flow from the exhibition. None felt disposed to oppose any obstacles to its complete success.

A letter of much general interest, received from a settler in the Sandwich Islands, was obligingly handed to us, with permission for its publication in the *HERALD*. It will be found in another part of this paper. It gives some rather curious views regarding the character of the natives. The writer estimates that the present native population was not over one-fifth of what it was when Captain Cook visited it. He was struck with the desolation, the fields and uninhabited villages. What had become of the people? His observations would seem to lead to the conclusion that civilization, as usually introduced among savages, had an exterminating as well as a christianizing influence; and that the civilization of the natives, as it was introduced, was a process of extermination. He mentions that the natives were very much alarmed at the sight of the Europeans, and that they were very much afraid of them. He also mentions that the natives were very much afraid of the Europeans, and that they were very much afraid of them.

Police Intelligence.

THE KIDNAPING AFFAIR AGAINST THE SARDINIAN SALES—EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

Before Justice Rogart.

Yesterday morning considerable excitement was manifested at the Police Police Court, consequent upon the trial of the Sardinian sales, which was held in the matter pending against the Sardinian sales, who stand charged with kidnapping one Martino Franchi, assaulting his person, and carrying him by force against his will on board the *San Giovanni*. Eleven o'clock was the time appointed for the examination, but some half hour previous to the appointed hour, the examination was adjourned until the 11th o'clock of the next day, owing to the fact that the Sardinian sales, who stand charged with kidnapping one Martino Franchi, assaulting his person, and carrying him by force against his will on board the *San Giovanni*, were unable to appear for the examination.

By Alderman Price—The Sardinian sales, who stand charged with kidnapping one Martino Franchi, assaulting his person, and carrying him by force against his will on board the *San Giovanni*, were unable to appear for the examination. The examination was adjourned until the 11th o'clock of the next day, owing to the fact that the Sardinian sales, who stand charged with kidnapping one Martino Franchi, assaulting his person, and carrying him by force against his will on board the *San Giovanni*, were unable to appear for the examination.

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Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Peck and Ward.

SENTENCE OF POLICEMEN KENNEDY AND SMITH.

May 21.—This being the day appointed for the sentencing of policemen Kennedy and Smith, who were convicted of burglary in the third degree, the court room was crowded to capacity by the friends of these men, who were anxious to hear the sentence of the Court upon the crime of which they were convicted.

On the opening of the Court the prisoners were called up for the purpose of receiving the sentence of the Court. On being asked if they had anything to say why judgment of the Court should not be pronounced against them Kennedy, who is a fine looking young man, rose, and in a manly voice, said—"In his present position he is hardly capable of making any remarks. He has nothing to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced against him, but he would say that he had not a fair or impartial trial. With the permission of the Court he would make a few remarks in reference to the way the trial was conducted. Mr. Taylor proved for the prosecution that he saw a man in his store with a light coat on, but he, the speaker, proved that he had a dark coat on; and he called upon God to witness the fact, that when he left the station house on that night he had a dark coat on, when he entered the store he had a dark coat on, and when he left the store he had a dark coat on. He Hunter swears that he met him, but Mr. Keyser swears that he did not. When they arrived at the station house on the morning of the alleged burglary, Dr. Smith was called to the stand, and he swore that he saw a man in his store with a light coat on, but he, the speaker, proved that he had a dark coat on; and he called upon God to witness the fact, that when he left the station house on that night he had a dark coat on, when he entered the store he had a dark coat on, and when he left the store he had a dark coat on. He Hunter swears that he met him, but Mr. Keyser swears that he did not. 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